

Gallipolis Journal.

GALLIPOLIS, MARCH 5, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

NEWS ITEMS.

The President, on the 25th, nominated John W. Caldwell, of Ohio, Minister to Bolivia.

It is stated that the Ways and Means Committee have agreed to retain the whiskey tax at two dollars.

The New Jersey Democrats have agreed to present the Hon. John P. Stockton as a candidate for President.

Major Gen. McClellan died on the 25th, at Westchester, Pa.

Gen. Hancock removed certain members of the New Orleans council. Gen. Grant directed the old members to be re-instated, and Gen. Hancock has complied.

The Kentucky Senate has postponed until next January a bill for the benefit of common schools. Democratic Legislatures are very much afraid of schools.

John A. Brooks, a member of the Kentucky Legislature from Webster county, has resigned. Mr. Brooks was elected by a Democratic majority of between six and seven hundred, and in his letter of resignation declared his determination to act henceforth with the Republican party.

The Republicans of North Carolina have nominated W. Holden for Governor.

The Republicans of Kentucky have nominated R. T. Baker for Governor.

Daniels has been made Prime Minister of England.

The New York Constitutional Convention adjourned on the 25th, after adopting the Constitution by a vote of 84 to 31.

In secret session of the Senate, on the 25th, Mr. Sumner proposed a resolution declaring that the Senate would hold no intercourse with the President pending the impeachment trial. The resolution was defeated by a large majority.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 25th, Mr. McClellan, the new Senator from Kentucky, appeared and was sworn in.

The Georgia Constitutional Convention has decided to remove the State Capitol from Milledgeville to Atlanta.

Adjutant General Thomas has sued Mr. Stanton for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment; damages \$100,000.

The St. Louis Journal of Agriculture says the prospects of the peach and other fruit crops in that region are very promising.

It is reported that the long talked of *quo warranto* writ, to bring Secretary Stanton into Court, will be applied for this week.

New Orleans dispatches say that General Hancock asks to be relieved from command of the Fifth District, on account of General Grant's order reinstating the removed members of the City Council.

Gen. Ford, of Ohio, died in Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, on Saturday.

At the city election in Omaha, Nebraska, Monday, George M. Robert, Republican, was chosen Mayor by 483 majority. Other city officers were elected by an average majority of 200. The council stands four Republicans to two Democrats. The city has heretofore gone Democratic.

The Supreme Court has continued all cases, involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act, till December.

It is reported that the President has retained the following lawyers for his defense: James T. Brady, Charles O'Connor, Ben T. Curtis, J. S. Black, A. G. Thurman, William S. Groves, William Schley and Reverdy Johnson, Jr.

Municipal elections were held in the cities of Portland, Bath, Leno, and Lewiston, Maine, Monday. The Republicans were victorious in each place.

The McClellan case was before the United States Supreme Court Monday. Judge Black opened the argument in a lengthy speech on the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction Act.

Those who think the President has done no wrong—no unconstitutional act—in his ordering Gen. Thomas to take charge of the War Office, had better read the Constitution of the United States once more, and with more care and attention than they have heretofore done. That instrument does not permit the President to remove an officer and appoint another man to fill the place *ad interim*, while the Senate is in session, without its advice and consent. The Constitution is very clear and explicit on this point, hence there can be no question of the unconstitutionality of the President. He attempted to do, without consultation with the Senate, the very act the Constitution says he shall not do without such consultation, and its consent. Is there no crime in this? Democrats profess to be great lovers of the Constitution—pretend to abhor all violations of its provisions—and yet we find them, in this matter, taking sides with the President—upholding his unconstitutional acts—and, at the same time, denouncing Congress for its adherence to the Constitution, in wishing to punish the violation of that sacred instrument. But, democracy does many things that are not consistent with their professions, and this is one of them.

There are 180,000 dogs in Ohio, and for the year 1866 they destroyed \$120,000 worth of sheep.

The Athens Station house, on the M. & C. Railroad, was destroyed by fire a few days since. Freight valued at \$1,000 was also destroyed.

The annual State election in New Hampshire occurs next Tuesday, March 10th. This being the first election in the great campaign of 1868, the result will be looked for with much interest. By the way, we notice that the democrats of this State are somewhat different from their allies in Ohio. In the former they use the negro—in the latter they refuse to have anything to do with him. At a crowded meeting of democrats, in Lebanon, N. H., one day last week, the crowd was addressed by "a full-blooded negro." He is called Dr. Ball, and edits a democratic paper. We presume the *Dispatch* editor exchanges with him, and no doubt gleams many an item from his paper, boasting of the progress of democratic principles and that this is a "white man's government."

In the U. S. Senate, on Saturday, in the discussion of the rules to govern impeachment, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, raised the question that the present body was not a legal Senate while ten States were unrepresented. He was met by Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, both democrats, who took strong ground against the validity of any such position, and, upon Mr. Davis' motion, that the Senate should not take action upon impeachment until all the States are represented, the vote was almost unanimous against Mr. Davis, only the Kentucky Senators voting in the affirmative. This settles the question about a "so-called Congress"—"illegal body," &c.,—which small fry democrats have rung in our ears for so long a time, and settled, too, by democratic votes. We hope to hear no more upon this subject.

The Ohio State Republican Convention meets to-day (Wednesday) at Columbus. It is expected that it will declare in favor of Hon. Ben. Wade for Vice President. Gen. Grant, for President, will have little or no opposition.

People who are either very ignorant or extremely knavish—we do not know which—talk about Congress being engaged in "revolutionary" proceedings. Impeachment, instead of being a "revolutionary" proceeding, is expressly provided for in the Constitution, and, should Andrew Johnson be deposed from the Presidency thereby, the proceedings would be as constitutional as his election was to the Vice Presidency. How foolish, then, is it for people to talk about a "revolution"—armed force, and blood-shedding, and dictators, &c., &c.

Impeachments are no new thing in the history of our Government. During its existence five trials by impeachment have been presented by the House of Representatives, and passed upon by the Senate. The first was as early as 1797, and was that of WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States from Tennessee. The second was in 1804, and was that of JOHN PICKENS, a Judge of the United States Court. There were three others, all Judges of the United States Courts. These were not considered "revolutionary" proceedings, but rather proceedings strictly within the Constitutional power of the National Congress, and as such respected and obeyed.

The Senatorial Contest.

In the Ohio Senate, on the 25th, the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections reported on the case of contest of the seat occupied by Mr. Jones, of Vinton. The report denies Mr. Jones' right to the seat, and awards it to his contestant, Mr. Onderdonk. It ignores the decisions of the Supreme Court, and argues that only persons without any admixture of black blood whatever can be considered "white" in the sense of the Constitution. Hence the Committee rejects all the votes cast by visibly admixed persons for Mr. Jones. The report was made the special order for to-day, Thursday.

The democrats are surely jewels of consistency! At Washington the laws of Congress are of no force—can be trodden under foot and violated by the President, without committing any crime or misdemeanor—subjecting him to impeachment—until first passed upon by the Supreme Court. At Columbus the Supreme Court is wholly ignored, and its decisions treated with contempt. What beauties these democrats are, to be sure! Such wisdom—such statesmanship—can be found nowhere, except in that party which taught that a State had no authority to withdraw from the General Government, but, if it did withdraw, that the General Government had no authority to bring it back.

The editor of the *Dispatch* fully indorses the action of President Johnson in the War Office matter. This was to be expected. A sheet that will abuse a Judge for deciding a case, that comes before him, in strict conformity to the evidence and the law—as the *Dispatch* did Judge Guzman in the election contest case—must be expected, in the very nature of things, to indorse and uphold the President in his wilful and malicious violations of the Constitution and laws.

A pair of fat cattle from Mahoning county, recently sold in Pittsburgh for \$652.

The Washington News.

The situation of affairs at the National Capitol is fully related in our extracts, published elsewhere. There is no change, beyond the natural progress of events. Articles of impeachment were reported to the House on Saturday for its approval. They were probably voted on on Monday, and on Tuesday sent to the Senate. It will take the Senate some days to prepare for the trial.

We will give the articles of impeachment in full next week, and in the meantime furnish the following statement of their contents, copied from the *Cincinnati Gazette*, as follows:

"They are framed upon the violation of the Constitution in attempting to remove the Secretary of War and to put another in office, while the Senate was in session, without its advice and consent; upon the violation of the Tenure of Office law by the same act; the conspiracy to take possession of the office by force and arms, and to prevent the Secretary of War by intimidation and threats from holding his office; the conspiracy to seize the property of the United States in the War Department, and upon his attempt to instigate Gen. Emory to violate the law which requires that all orders relating to military operations, issued by the President, shall be issued through the General of the Army, and to make him receive and act upon orders received direct from him without notifying the General."

Some suppose that the trial may be brought to a close in two weeks, while others are of the impression that it will run into the Summer months.

It is said of the New Senator from Kentucky—"old Tom" McCreary—that "he loves women, and is a good judge of the pure article of Bourbon, and goes to horse races."

A good record for a Kentucky Senator.

The democrats talk much of frauds in the collection of the revenue—contraction of the currency—extravagance, corruption, &c.—on the part of the General Government, and would have the people believe that it is all chargeable to the Union party. Now, the truth is, if these things do exist at Washington, and we believe they do to a greater extent even than ever before, the democrats, and nobody else, are responsible for them. They have the exclusive control of the administration, and the democratic State convention, at Columbus, on the 8th of January last, indorsed Andy Johnson as walking in pure democratic paths—So that, if there are frauds in the collection of the revenue—if the currency is contracted—if extravagance and corruption do exist—the democrats must bear the responsibility, and not the Union party.

The Ohio State Journal, in noticing the meeting of the democracy of Franklin county, called to indorse President Johnson in his unconstitutional acts, well says:

Upon entering the Hall we were struck with the appearance of the men who seemed to have control of the meeting. A few years ago, when the Constitution was in danger of being trampled under foot by a wicked rebellion, these men were very quiet. They were not engaged in calling meetings and making inflammatory speeches for the purpose of inciting their followers to enter the army and resist the armies of the people, who had repudiated the Constitution and framed a new one. They were very peaceful gentlemen. They occupied their valuable time by raising ten cent funds for men too infamous to be permitted to remain in the country, and in organizing secret societies to thwart the efforts of the army, fighting for the Constitution. We say that it seems strange to us that these men should now be orating about the sacredness of the Constitution which they and their friends, the rebels, failed to destroy.

Letter from New Mexico.

[Correspondence of the Gallipolis Journal.]
FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO,
Feb. 12, 1868.

WM. NASH, Esq.,
DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from a journey of several hundred miles, which took me into the Territory of Arizona, and thinking that a few of the incidents that occurred on the route would be interesting to your readers, I have determined to relate them. I have determined to relate them in the shape of a public eye. You see a great many of your readers know me, and I want what I write to appear grammatical and correct, and they will give me credit for it.

On the evening of the 31st of Dec., 1867, Lieut. Phelps, of Point Pleasant, Va., and myself left this Post en route for Fort Wingate, after leaving this post, the first thing that is of interest to the traveler is the Pacha Church, which is supposed to have been built fifteen hundred years ago, by the Apache tribe of Indians. This tribe claimed to have been driven from the southern portion of Old Mexico, hundreds of years before Cortez landed at Peru; the cause was their religious belief. The tribe has long been extinct, but their church, false gods and customs, are still there, relics of a once powerful, industrious, though ignorant tribe. The surrounding country bears evidence of having been extensively cultivated. After twenty four hours stage ride we found ourselves in Santa Fe, one hundred and ten miles south of Fort Union. Santa Fe is the capital of the Territory, and contains about eight thousand inhabitants. Of this number about one thousand are Americans, comprising some of the principal merchants, civil and military officers. Our companion in the coach was Hon. Judge Houghton, who, almost alone, runs the American machine here for four years after the occupation of this Territory to the United States. He gave us some valuable and very interesting information concerning this territory and its people.

At Santa Fe we took stage for Albuquerque, one hundred and fifty miles further south. A six hours ride brought us to the banks of the Rio Grande, which all goes as far as we traveled was beautifully diversified with vineyards and extensive ranches, also some very nice haciendas. The country is low, flat and sandy, soil rich and is cultivated entirely by irrigation. At Albuquerque we left the stage line, hired Mexican ponies, crossed the Rio Grande, and started west on the 35th parallel, having a journey of one hundred and sixty miles to perform through Malpais, Mescal, and other volcanic and numerous banditti. We abandoned the road, employed a Mexican guide to show us the trail. The trail though more difficult to travel, is less dangerous from Indians and banditti. Our party at this time consisted of only four Americans and our guide, and the utmost caution was necessary for our safety, and I must confess that I very often wished myself on the road fighting a band of robbers instead of climbing almost inaccessible cliffs and masses, where one false step would have hurled me hundreds of feet into dark, dismal and rocky canons. Twenty-seven hours in the saddle and we suddenly came in sight of Cubero, a Mexican town of twelve hundred inhabitants. Here fortunately for our little party we were compelled to stop to rest ourselves and ponies, and had we pursued our journey we could not have done all that we have performed. The journey we so much dread. For about five o'clock on that evening the Navajo attacked and killed four Mexicans, and drove off four thousand head of sheep, immediately on the road we were traveling. We remained in Cubero until dark the following evening, when we started for Fort Wingate, thirty-one miles distant. This journey we performed in two hours and fifty-five minutes, and I don't think I ever felt more grateful than when the sentinel at the post challenged, who goes there. A sojourn in the mountains of twenty days completed our business. Col. Hart, of the 37th Infantry, very kindly tendered us an ambulance to travel in on our return. This more comfortable way of traveling compared with the road, which we brought us through the Pueblo Indian town of Laguna. I am wholly unable to give a description of this tribe, their mode of living, &c. Their houses are built of adobe and without doors; they are always drawn up at night for the protection of the inhabitants. This tribe is peaceable and industrious, they are kind, gave us truly, (which is made of wool) the only kind of food they seemed to possess. On our return we spent a few days in the towns of Albuquerque and Santa Fe. We attended several Ballies and witnessed a great deal of the national sport. Cock fighting on Sunday immediately after church. The principal part of the male inhabitants of these towns collect on the plaza, form a ring and commence this brutal sport. Sunday night is also the great Ballie night, although they have frequently danced on week, and I have heard that there was a fandango in Santa Fe every night in the year. The glare and blaze of the ballie gives facilities for even an imperfect artist to add a picture to the gallery of Mexican life. The fashion of the fandango is not varied by time or place, its elements are the same in every section of the country. Every body attends, accompanied by some one or more of their friends. No introductions are necessary among the attendants rich or poor. How to the lady you would like to dance with and up she steps as graceful as a fawn, and seeming pleased with the privilege. But beware when she goes to be seated that you neglect not to hunt her *reloso*, or shawl, and softly spread it over her shoulders. She puts it up for an insult if you don't hunt her *reloso* down with your finger. For freedom from vulgarity or indelicacy, the Senoritas cannot be equaled by either the Americans or French. Politeness and courtesy to every stranger in the company is the cardinal virtue of all Mexican men and women. The senoritas are always accompanied by their mothers and sometimes by their fathers, who are constantly watching the actions of the hombrs toward their muchos. On my return to Fort Union I found several copies of the Journal that had arrived during my absence, and I assure you nothing could have been more gratifying to me than to read the local news of my loved native city. I am also glad to learn that you have a prospect of a Railroad, which will be of great advantage to your long isolated city. I expect to go to Santa Fe in a few days, and will write you again on my return.

Truly yours, &c.,
C. C. J.

Robert J. Walker on the Law.

The special attention of those who uphold Mr. Johnson in his violations of the Constitution and the laws, particularly in the War Office affair, is called to the following extract from an opinion of the Hon. Robert J. Walker upon the President's right to decide upon the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress. Withal, Mr. Walker is a democrat, and stands high in the confidence of the President, but that does not prevent him from fairly and honestly stating the law in the case.

"I called," says Mr. Walker, "upon Gen. Thomas early on Saturday morning, at the War Office, and communicated to him in a friendly way my opinion that any such order would be a nullity, and would subject him to serious consequences, especially if it should be held that he had no right, nor had the President, to disobey any law of Congress upon the assumption that he was receiving any communication from the President himself, and that he was to change it so as to notify him as Vice President and Acting President. This was voted down by a large majority in the House, and by 38 to 8 in the Senate."

As yet no amendment as to the matter, and but few touching the form have been suggested. The House, at 6:30, took a recess until Monday at 10 a.m. The bill the vote will be taken at 8 P. M., and there seems little doubt but that the Senate will have articles formerly presented at its bar by the House managers on Tuesday.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS.

[Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.]
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Mr. Merrick then stated that the prisoner surrenders himself to the Marshal. The Court, after consulting the Court but not to the Marshal, and the Court would discharge without bail, as the prosecution certified to the high character of the accused, and this was concurred in by the Court; and the accused had no disposition to evade the issues of the trial, and could be reached at any moment. Mr. Merrick then made a motion for a final discharge, and Judge Carter, after consulting with the full bench, granted it, and announced: "Gen. Thomas, you can go hence."

The city is very quiet. The situation at the War Department is unchanged. The movements of Gen. Thomas are awaited with interest. The discharge of Thomas only relieves him from confinement. The case will come before the Grand Jury, which begins its session Monday.

The situation elsewhere than at the Impachment Committee rooms, and Judge Carter's Court, has been quiet enough. Mr. Stanton was at the War Office transacting business as usual.

The requisitions he made on the Treasury Department were returned this morning all properly signed and countersigned. The President probably concluded it would not be altogether advisable, just at present, to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to dishonor them. Had he done so, the order would have made a new link in the articles of impeachment, and had Mr. McCulloch taken the responsibility himself of refusing to sign them, proceedings would at once have been commenced against him.

Regarding the general quiet of the city, to use the language of an officer whose duty it has been to keep informed of the whole temper of the city, "it never has been taller than since the impeachment was actually passed." The very promptness and decision of Congress has apparently completely cowed the elements in the District usually most boisterous and disorderly. The watching of railroad trains and the inspection of lower places of resort, has shown that there have been fewer arrivals of roughs within the last forty-eight hours than on any previous occasion of public excitement. Among old residents there has also been less violence of language, and there are abundant evidences that many leading Democrats are utterly disgusted with the President's course, and are, in consequence, expressing very unfriendly wishes.

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This afternoon Thomas had a long interview with Mr. Johnson, in which the latter had much to ask concerning the questions put to Thomas in the examination before the Impachment Committee yesterday.

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The actual presentation of articles of impeachment upon the floor of the House created comparatively little excitement. The galleries were only comfortably full; but during the reading of the report of the Impachment Committee, there was unusual quiet and attention. It was introduced by Gov. Boutwell, with a few explanatory remarks, and in accordance with the order of the House, it was immediately taken up in Committee of the Whole.

The point as to whether the articles should charge Mr. Johnson as President, or as Vice President and Acting President, has attracted considerable attention. It was, however, settled by Congress in Mr. Filmore's time. When the usual resolution came up to inform him that Congress was in readiness to receive any communication from him, an amendment was offered to change it so as to notify him as Vice President and Acting President. This was voted down by a large majority in the House, and by 38 to 8 in the Senate.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

There has been no excitement, either at the Capitol or the War Department to-day.

A story has gained considerable currency that Senators Fessenden and Trumbull and Gen. Grant have advised Mr. Stanton to resign. This story, together with other tales of effect that certain Republican Senators are sure to vote to acquit the President, was started at the White House, and are insisted upon for evident reasons. Mr. Stanton has seen neither Mr. Trumbull or Fessenden for ten days, and as to Gen. Grant, his advice has been very different from anything looking toward resigning. A story has also been sent abroad over the country that Judge Carter has been constantly visiting Mr. Stanton, passing to the War Department to consult, and back to the bench to rule. This is another White House fabrication, as Judge Carter has not seen Mr. Stanton till to-day, since the application of the Secretary for a writ against Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.

The actual presentation of articles of impeachment upon the floor of the House created comparatively little excitement. The galleries were only comfortably full; but during the reading of the report of the Impachment Committee, there was unusual quiet and attention. It was introduced by Gov. Boutwell, with a few explanatory remarks, and in accordance with the order of the House, it was immediately taken up in Committee of the Whole.

The point as to whether the articles should charge Mr. Johnson as President, or as Vice President and Acting President, has attracted considerable attention. It was, however, settled by Congress in Mr. Filmore's time. When the usual resolution came up to inform him that Congress was in readiness to receive any communication from him, an amendment was offered to change it so as to notify him as Vice President and Acting President. This was voted down by a large majority in the House, and by 38 to 8 in the Senate.

As yet no amendment as to the matter, and but few touching the form have been suggested. The House, at 6:30, took a recess until Monday at 10 a.m. The bill the vote will be taken at 8 P. M., and there seems little doubt but that the Senate will have articles formerly presented at its bar by the House managers on Tuesday.

The President's friends in high official positions are working vigorously to demoralize Senators, but there are no indications whatever of success. The President himself is said by his

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS.

[Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—12 M.